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## Remarks of Mr. Webster,

In the Senate of the United States, September 14, 1837, on the bill to postpone the Fourth Instalment of the Surplus Revenue to the States.

MR. WEBSTER rose, and said, that the importance of the present crisis, and the urgency of this occasion was such as to lead him earnestly to desire that some measures of adequate relief might come from the quarter which alone had the power to effect any thing by the majority it commanded. Much as I differ from them (said Mr. W.) I would be glad to see any measure of substantial relief which they might bring forward. I think, sir, I see such a necessity for relief as never before, within my recollection, has existed in this country, and I regret to be obliged to say that the measures proposed by the President, in his Message to Congress, and reiterated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his Report to the same body, only regard one object, and are, in their tendency, only directed to one branch of partial relief. The evils however, under which the community now suffers, (said Mr. W.) though related, and of the same family, are yet capable of distinct consideration. In the first place, there are the wants of the Treasury, rising from the stoppage of payments and the failing off of the revenue. This is an exigency requiring the consideration of Congress; it is an evil threatening to suspend the functions of at least one Department of the Government, unless it be remedied. Another greater evil is, the prostration of credit, the interruption brought upon all business transactions, arising from the suspension of all the local banks throughout the country, with some few and trifling exceptions. Hence has proceeded a prostration of the local currency, and a serious obstruction and difficulty thrown in the way of buying and selling. A third want is, the want of an accredited paper medium, equal to species, having equal credit over all parts of the country, capable of serving for the payment of debts and carrying on the internal business of the country throughout and between the different and distant sections of this great Union. These three evils, though they are co-existent and cognate in their being, cannot be met by the same measures of relief; if relief is given to the one, it does not follow that you will relieve the others; if you replenish the Treasury, and thus bring a remedy to that evil, this brings no relief to the disordered currency. And again: if the local currency is relieved, it does not supply the other want, namely, that of a universally accredited medium.

It has, no doubt, struck the country generally, that the most important objection to the Message is, that it says nothing about relief to the country, directly and mainly; the whole amount of the proposition it contains relates to the Government itself; the interest of the community is treated as collateral, incidental, and contingent. So in the communication made by the Secretary of the Treasury, the state of the currency, the condition in which the commerce and trade of the country now are, is not looked at as a prominent and material object. The Secretary's report, as well as the Message itself, exclusively regards the interest of the Government, forgetting, or passing by the people. The outgoings of the Secretary, which are very considerable in quantity, are under seven heads, the last number of the seven visits of which is small; but the contents of one of these are directed or prepared in reference to the interest of the community; all the money is intended for the Government Treasury, and there is none for the sick and distressed of society, except collaterally, remotely, and by-the-by. It is, however, to the credit of the President that he has given, in an unequivocal and decided manner, his reasons for and recommending a plan for the relief of distress, and they are that, according to his view, it is not within the constitutional province of Government. I confess (said Mr. W.) this declaration is to me quite astounding, and I cannot but think that, when it comes to be considered, it will produce a shock upon the whole country. This avowed disregard of the public distress, upon the ground of alleged want of power; this exclusive concern for the interest of Government and revenue; this broad line of distinction now, for the first time, drawn between the interests of the Government and the interests of the People, must certainly present a new era in our politics. For one (said Mr. W.) I consider Government but as a mere agency; it acts not for itself, but for the country; the whole end and design of its being is to promote the general interests of the community. Peculiar interests, selfish interests, exclusive regard for itself, are wholly incompatible with the objects of its institution; and convert it from its true character as an agency for the people, into a separate do-

minant power, with purposes and objects exclusively its own.

Holding, Mr. President, opinions on this subject, and being prepared to stand by and maintain them, I am certainly rejoiced at the clear shape which the question has at last assumed. Now, he that runs may read; there are none but can see what the question is: Is there any duty incumbent on this Government to superintend the actual currency of the country? has it any thing to do beyond the regulation of the gold and silver coin? In that state of mixed currency which existed when the Constitution was formed, and which has existed ever since, is it or is it not a part of the duty of the Government to exercise a supervisory care and concern over that which constitutes by far the greater part of that currency? In other words, may this Government abandon to the states and to the local banks, without control or supervision, the unrestrained issue of paper for circulation, without any attempt on its own part to establish a paper medium which shall be equivalent to species, and universally accredited all over the country? Or, Mr. President, to put the question in still other words, since this Government has the regulation of trade, not only between the United States and foreign states, but between the several States themselves, has it nevertheless no power over that which is the most important and essential agent or instrument of trade, the actual circulating medium? Now, Mr. President, on these questions, as already said, I entertain sentiments wholly different from those which the Message expresses.

It is (said Mr. W.) in my view, an imperative duty imposed upon this Government by the Constitution, to exercise a supervisory care and control over all that is in the country assuming the nature of a currency, whether it be metal or whether it be paper; all the coinage of the country is placed at the power of the Federal Government; no state, by its stamp, can give value to a brass farthing. The power to regulate trade and commerce between the United States and foreign or Indian nations, and also between the respective states themselves, is expressly conferred by the constitution upon the General Government. Now, it is clear that the power to regulate commerce between the states carries with it, not impliedly, but necessarily and directly, a full power of regulating the essential element of commerce, viz. the currency of the country, the money which constitutes the life and soul of commerce. We live in an age when paper money is an essential element in all trade between the states; its use is inseparably connected with all commercial transactions. That it is so, is now evident, since by the postponement of those institutions from which this kind of money emanates, all business is comparatively at a stand. Now, sir, (said Mr. W.) what I maintain is simply this, that it surely is the duty of some body to take care of the currency of the country; it is a duty imposed upon some power in this country, as is done in every other civilized nation in the world.

I repeat, sir, that it is the duty of some Government or other to supervise the currency. Surely if we have a paper medium in the country, it ought only to exist under the sanction and supervision of the Government of the country. Now, sir, if the General Government does not exercise this supervision, who else, I would like to know, is to do it? Who supposes that it belongs to any of the State Governments, for example, to provide for or regulate the currency between New Orleans and New York?

The idea has been thrown out that it is not the duty of the Government to make provision for domestic exchanges, and the practice of other Governments has been referred to; but, I think, in this particular, a great mistake has been committed. It is certainly far otherwise in England; she provides for them most ably, though by means not perhaps altogether in our power; she and other nations, however, provide for them, and it is plain and obvious that if we are to have paper medium of general credit in this country, it must be under the sanction and supervision of the Government. Such a currency is itself a proper provision for exchanges. If there be a paper medium always equivalent to coin, and of equal credit in every part of the country, this itself becomes a most important instrument of exchange. Currency and exchange thus become united; in providing for one, Government provides for the other. If the Government will do its duty on the great subject of the currency, the mercantile and industrial classes will feel the benefit through all the operations of exchange. No doubt some modes of establishing such a currency may be more favorable to exchange than others; but by whatever mode established, such a currency must be useful to a great extent. The question there-

fore, comes to this, whether we are to have such a medium. I understand there are gentlemen who are opposed to all paper money, who would have no medium whatever in circulation but gold and silver; now this, at all events, is an intelligible proposition; but as to those who say that there may be a paper medium, and yet that there shall be no such medium universally receivable, and of general credit, however honest the purposes of such gentlemen may be, I cannot perceive the sanity of such views; I cannot comprehend the utility of their intentions; I can have no faith, sir, in any such systems. Now I would ask this plain question, whether any one imagines that all the duty of Government, in respect to the currency, is comprised in merely taking care that the gold and silver coin be not debased? If this be all its duty, that duty is performed, for there is no debasement of them; they are good and sound; if this is all the duty of Government, it has done its duty; but if Government is bound to regulate commerce and trade, and, consequently, to exercise oversight and care over that which is the essential element of all the transactions of commerce, then the Government has done nothing.

I shall not, however, (said Mr. W.) enter into this question to-day, nor perhaps on an early occasion; my opinions upon it are all well known, and I leave it with great confidence to the judgment of the country, only expressing my strong conviction that until the People do make up their minds, and cause the result of their conclusions to be carried into effect by their representatives, there will be nothing but agitation and uncertainty, confusion and distress, in the commerce and trade of the country.

I shall now (continued Mr. W.) confine myself to a few remarks on the bill before us, and not detain the Senate longer than will be strictly necessary to give a plain statement of my opinion.

This measure is proposed in order to provide for the wants of the Government. I agree that this is a necessary object, but the question is whether this bill is the proper mode of making such a provision. I do not think it is, though others may think differently: if this is indeed the best mode, I should wish to see it carried into execution, for relief is wanted, both by the Treasury and by the country—but first and chiefly by the country.

I do not say that by the law providing for this deposit, the States have any fixed right to it; I prefer to put the matter entirely on the footing of convenience and expediency; and when it is considered what expectations have been raised—that this money has even been already disposed of in advance by the several States for different purposes, such as Internal Improvements, Education, and other great objects—it becomes a question of expediency whether it would not be better to supply the wants of the Treasury by other means.

Another consideration of great importance in my view is this: There are already many disturbing causes in operation agitating the transactions of society in all the various ramifications of business and commerce. Now, I would ask, sir, is it advisable, is it wise, is it even politic, to introduce, at such a time as this, another great disturbing cause, producing a reversed action, altering the destiny of this money, overthrowing contracts now entered into, disappointing expectations raised, disturbing unsettled, and deranging still more the already deranged business transactions of the whole country? I would ask, is it worth while to do this? I think not.

We are to consider that this money, according to the provisions of the existing law, is to go equally among the States and among all the people; and the wants of the Treasury must be supplied, if supplies be necessary, equally by all the people. It is not a question therefore whether some shall have money and others shall make good the deficiency? All-partake in the distribution, and it will contribute to the supply. So that it is a mere question of convenience, and in my opinion, it is decidedly most convenient on all accounts that this instalment should follow its present desuetude, and the necessities of the Treasury be provided for by other means.

Again, if you pass this bill, what is it? It is mere *brutum fulmen*; of itself it will not produce any good if you do pass it. All admit there is no money, therefore the bill will give no relief to the Treasury. This bill, Mr. President, will not produce to the Secretary one dollar; he acknowledges himself that, at all events, it will not produce him many, for he says he wants other aid, and he has applied to Congress for an issue of some millions in Treasury notes. He gets the money, therefore, just as well without this bill as with it; the bill itself, then, is unnecessary, depriving the States of a sum which the Secretary cannot avail himself of, and

which sum, notwithstanding this bill, he proposes to supply by an issue of Government notes.

He calls this collateral aid to the measure of postponement, but this evidently reverses the order of things, for the Treasury notes are his main reliance; to them only he looks for immediate relief, and this instalment now to be withheld is (as productive source of revenue) only subsequent and collateral to the issue of the notes.

But now, sir, what sort of notes does

the Secretary propose to issue? He proposes, sir, to issue Treasury notes of small denominations, down even as low as twenty dollars, not bearing interest, redeemable at no fixed period. They are to be received in debts due to the Government, but are not otherwise to be paid until, at some indefinite time, there shall be a certain surplus in the Treasury beyond what the Secretary may think its wants require. Now, sir, this is plain, authentic, statutable paper money; it is exactly a new emission of old continental.

If the Genius of the old Confederation were now to rise up in the midst of us, he could not furnish us from the abundant stores of his recollection, with a more perfect model of paper money. It carries no interest, it has no fixed time of payment, it is to circulate on the credit of the Government alone, with no fixed period of redemption! If this be not paper money, pray sir, what is it? And, sir, who expected this? Who expected that in the fifth year of the experiment for reforming the currency, and bringing it to an absolute gold and silver circulation, the Treasury Department would be found recommending to us a regular emission of paper money? This, sir, is quite new in the history of this Government; it belongs to that of the Confederation which has passed away.

Since 1789, although we had issued Treasury notes on sundry occasions, we had issued none like these; that is to say, we have issued none not bearing interest, and intended for circulation, and with no fixed mode of redemption. I am glad, however, Mr. President, that the committee have not adopted the Secretary's recommendation, and that they have recommended the issue of Treasury notes of a description more conformable to the practice of the Government.

I think (said Mr. W.) there are ways by which the deposits with the States might be paid by the funds in the bank; there are large sums on deposit in some of the States, and an arrangement might be made for the States to receive the notes of their own bank in payment of this instalment, while the treasury is at the same time relieved by its own measure, and all the inconvenience, disappointment, and disturbance which this bill will necessarily create, would be avoided. At any rate, the payment of this deposit could do no more than in some measure to increase the amount of Treasury notes necessary to be issued; it is a question of quantity merely. Much of the instalment, I believe, might be paid by judicious arrangements, out of those funds now in the banks, which the Secretary cannot use for other purposes, so that the whole might be provided for by no great augmentation of the proposed amount of Treasury notes. I am therefore of opinion that this instalment should not be withheld; 1st. Because the withholding of it will produce great inconvenience to the States and to the People. 2d. Because provision may be made for paying it without any large addition to the sum which it is proposed to raise, and which at all events must be raised for the use of the Treasury.

In relation to the general subjects of the Message, there is one thing which I intended to have said, but have omitted; it is this. We have seen the declaration of the President, in which he says that he refrains from suggesting any specific plan for the regulation of the exchanges of the country, and for relieving mercantile embarrassments, or for interfering with the ordinary operation of foreign or domestic commerce; and that he does this from a conviction that such measures are not within the constitutional province of the General Government; and yet he has made a recommendation to Congress which appears to me to be very remarkable, and it is of a measure which he thinks may prove a salutary remedy against a depreciated paper currency.—This measure is neither more nor less than a bankrupt law against corporations and other bankers.

Now, Mr. President, it is certainly true that the Constitution authorizes Congress to establish uniform rules on the subject of bankruptcies; but it is equally true, and abundantly manifest, that this power was not granted with any reference to currency questions. It is a general power—a power to make uniform rules on the subject. How is it possible that such a power can be fairly exercised by

seizing on corporations and bankers, but excluding all the other usual subjects of bankrupt laws? Besides, do such laws ordinarily extend to corporations at all? But suppose they might be so extended, by a bankrupt law enacted for the usual purposes contemplated by such laws, how can a law be defended which embraces them and bankers alone? I should like to hear what the learned gentleman at the head of the Judiciary Committee, to whom the subject is referred, has to say upon it.

How does the President's suggestion conform to his notions of the Constitution? The object of bankrupt laws, sir, has no relation to currency. It is simply to distribute the effects of insolvent debtors among their creditors; and I must say, it strikes me that it would be a greater perversion of the power conferred on Congress, to exercise it upon corporations and bankers, with the leading and primary object of remedying a depreciated paper currency.

And this appears the more extraordinary, inasmuch as the President is of opinion that the general subject of the currency is not within our province. Bankruptcy, in its common and just meaning, is within our province. Currency, says the Message, is not. But we have a bankruptcy power in the Constitution, and we will use this power, not for bankruptcy, indeed, but for currency. This, I confess, sir, appears to me to be the short statement of the matter. I would not do the Message, or its author, any intentional injustice, nor create any apparent where there was not a real inconsistency; but I declare, in all sincerity, that I cannot reconcile the proposed use of the bankrupt power with those opinions of the Message which respect the authority of Congress over the currency of the country.

From the Boston Transcript of September 25.

## A PUNGENT ARGUMENT.

We happened last Sunday afternoon to be at the Bethel in North square. The House was running over with seamen, who filled the body of the House, the stairs to the pulpit, and even the pulpit itself. We give the following extract from the Sermon of the afternoon, as a fair specimen of the style in which the Rev. Mr. Taylor makes a practical application of an important truth. "I say, shipmates, now look me full in the face. What should you say of the man aboard ship, who was always talking about his compass, and never using it? What should you think of the man, who, when the storm is gathering, night at hand, moon and stars shut out, on a lee shore, breakers ahead, then first begins to remember his compass, and says, 'Oh, what a nice compass I have got on board,' if before that time he has never looked at it? Where is it that you keep your compass? Do you stow it away in the hold? Do you clasp it in the forepeak?" By this time Jack's face, that unerring index of his soul, showed visibly, that the *reductio ad absurdum* had begun to tell. Then came, by a natural logic as correct as that of the school, the *improvement*. "Now, then, brethren, listen to me. Believe not what the scoffer and the infidel say. The Bible, the Bible is the compass of life. Keep it always at hand. Steadily, steadily fix your eye on it. Study your bearing by it. Make yourself acquainted with all its points. It will serve you in calm, and in storm, in the brightness of noonday, and amidst the blackness of night it will carry you over every sea, in every clime, and navigate you at last into the harbor of eternal rest." Could any thing be more in point? After all, refine as much as we will, this is preaching. What is much vaunted grammar, what are words, save instruments merely for quickening the understanding, stirring the emotions, and carrying good thought home to the heart?

It must be a source of delightful contemplation to the early friends of this Bethel, to see it Sabbath after Sabbath overflowing with the men for whom it was reared.

*Agrarian*—In two years, sir, we will have a division of property in this country, and I am in favor of it.

*Citizen*—Aye, indeed! How much money have you now?

*Agrarian*—Only five dollars.

*Citizen*—Give that poor fellow who has no shoes or hat one half.

*Agrarian*—Give him half of my hard earnings? Give him a halter. Let him work as I do.

*Citizen*—Precisely so, my friend; and yet you and your party would compel the honest and industrious to divide their earnings with the idle and the dissolute.

*New York Star*.

*Height of Nonsense*.—For two men composed of real flesh and blood to stand up like to targets, to be shot at, upon a mere point of honor.

**Congress.**

Friday, September 29.

**House of Representatives**, in the 1<sup>st</sup> session, resumed the consideration of the Deposite Postponement bill, the question being on the motion of Mr. Pickens to reconsider the vote by which the bill was last night ordered to a third reading. After some further debate the question was taken, and the motion to reconsider prevailed by a vote 149 to 81.

Mr. Pickens then moved his amendment to "limit the postponement to the 1<sup>st</sup> of January, 1839."

Several other amendments were offered, but without success.

The question on Mr. Pickens's amendment was then taken, and carried—*ays 130, nays 99.*

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 118 to 105; and was finally read a third time and passed, and the house adjourned, at 11 o'clock at night.

Saturday, September 30.

**In Senate**.—Mr. Buchanan presented several petitions from Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the admission of Texas.

Mr. Preston rose to protest against the impression going abroad, in consequence of the silence of the Southern Senators, that they intended to permit this question to go by default. He had several petitions in his possession, which he had refrained from offering, because there was an understanding that nothing but the special business of the session was to be attended to. He wished it then to be generally understood that the southern representatives intended to disallow the prayers of these petitions; and he pledged himself that whenever parliamentary forms would permit, he would introduce a proposition which would have the effect of not only bringing Congress to a decision, but would test, in the strongest manner, the public opinion on the subject.

The Senate then again took up the Sub-Treasury bill, and Mr. Preston resumed the floor in continuation of the remarks commenced yesterday, and spoke about three hours in reply to his colleague (Mr. Calhoun), and other members who had advocated the sub-treasury bill and hard money system.

Mr. Brown followed, in a speech of about an hour, in support of the bill.

The bill was then, by general consent, laid aside, and the bill postponing the payment of the fourth instalment of the deposite with the states was taken up, and the amendment of the House postponing the payment to the 1<sup>st</sup> day of January 1839, was agreed to—*ays 30, nays 2.*

Mr. Grundy, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to regulate the fees on the extension of merchants' bonds. This bill limits the fee to five dollars in all cases. Ordered to a second reading.

**In the House of Representatives**, memorials were presented, but not in such numbers as heretofore, against the annexation of Texas to the Union, and against slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

The resolution of Mr. Toland calling for the correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and Banks or individuals respecting the issue of Treasury notes, was agreed to.

The resolution reported from the committee of ways and means, declaring that the establishment of a National Bank is inexpedient, was again taken up, and Mr. Sergeant spoke one hour upon the subject, without concluding.

The orders were taken up, and the House went into committee on the bill to the Senate to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes.

A discussion of some length occurred on the propriety of a bill of this kind, coming from the Senate; the Constitution requiring that all money bills must originate in the House. To avoid this difficulty the Senate's bill was laid by, and the House bill taken up.

After a brief speech, Mr. Cambreleng moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting the provisions of the Senate's bill.

Mr. Rhea of S. C. moved an amendment, the object of which was to make the bills to be issued receivable in payment of public dues, instead of being reimbursable at the end of one year from date; and supported his amendment by an animated and highly impassioned speech.

Mr. Bell made some remarks, after which the House adjourned.

Monday, October 2.

**In Senate**.—The Sub-Treasury bill being resumed, Mr. Preston gave notice that when in order, it was his intention to move an amendment to the bill pending before the Senate, making the state banks special depositories of the accruing revenues of the Government. It was his intention to offer such an amendment, whatever might be the result of the vote on the amendment of his colleague (Mr. Calhoun).

Mr. Bayard then addressed the Senate in a very argumentative speech. He was deeply penetrated with a conviction of the importance of the subject, and regarded it as one which ought to engross the reflection of every member of the government. He did not consider that the measures which had been brought forward could be effectual in producing the relief which was expected. There was

no gentleman, he believed, who entertained any expectation of restoring a pure metallic currency. The utmost limit of any reasonable expectation was that a sound mixed currency ought to be established. It was the duty of the Government to provide such mixed currency, of coin and of convertible paper. The practical effect of an unrestrained circulation of inconvertible paper was to banish coin; and as the banks were the creators of the paper, it was idle to talk of divorcing them from the Government, while the restraining power of the latter was requisite to prevent the banks from issuing that quality of paper which would expel the coin. It was one of the first duties of the Government to provide a sound currency, and whenever it permitted an inconvertible paper circulation to flood the country to the banishment of coin, it proved a derelict from its duty. To restrict the issues of the banks, so as to prevent a diminution of the coin, was incumbent on the government; and this might be effected by an United States Bank (which was the best mode) or by affixing a stamp duty to the notes. There was no constitutional provision which would prevent the Government from resorting to direct taxation in this case.—He quoted facts from the history of the Land Office and the Post Office to show the abuses which would be practised, if the bill now under consideration should pass.

Mr. Calhoun said a few words in explanation of his course on a former occasion, to which reference had been made by the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. Wright spoke at large in favor of the sub-Treasury scheme, and the separation of Government from the banks, mainly arguing from leading facts and general principles, and replying to some of the principle objections which had been made to those measures.

The bill was then informally laid aside.

The amendment of the House to the joint resolution fixing the time of the adjournment, substituting the 16th for the 9th inst., was taken up, and after a slight discussion, agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the Senate adjourned.

**In the House of Representatives**, Mr. Ewing, of Indiana, by leave, introduced the following amendment to the resolution of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in relation to the resolution declaring it to be inexpedient to establish a National Bank:

"For the purpose of obtaining a distinct expression of which, in relation to an Executive sub-Treasury scheme, intended for Government use only, and an institution to collect and disburse the revenue of the Government, and to furnish to the people of the union a general, uniform, convertible currency, free of all Executive control, and responsible to the people's representatives in Congress assembled, it is hereby recommended to the proper authorities of the several states forthwith to call for a vote of the qualified voters, in the manner established by local laws for holding elections, and the returns in behalf of an Executive sub-Treasury scheme, and for a national bank, free of Executive control, or the (late) United States Bank, now of Pennsylvania, for the nucleus of a state bank system, one bank and branching in each state, duly guaranteed and equitably provided for, to be duly certified to the Secretary of State of each state, whose duty it will become to transmit, as soon as practicable after the first Monday of December next, an authenticated statement of the aggregate vote of his state for each system, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, to be laid before the taking up the special order.

The joint resolution from the Senate fixing on a day for adjournment, was taken up and amended by striking out the 9th and inserting the 16th inst., and as thus amended, passed by a vote of 153 to 65, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Rhea of S. C. moved an amendment, the object of which was to make the bills to be issued receivable in payment of public dues, instead of being reimbursable at the end of one year from date; and supported his amendment by an animated and highly impassioned speech.

Mr. Bell made some remarks, after which the House adjourned.

Tuesday, October 3.

**The Senate** resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the collection and keeping of the public money, with the amendment offered by Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Calhoun spoke more than two hours in favor of the amendment and the bill, further arguing mostly on points which he had already adduced, and replying to the remarks of various Senators, especially those of Mr. Webster.

When he concluded, Mr. Webster rose in explanation, and replied at some length to Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Buchanan followed in reply.

The question was then put on Mr. Calhoun's amendment, which was adopted—*24 to 23.*

The amendment offered by Mr. Rives as a substitute for the whole bill, (authorizing the reception of the bills of all specie-paying banks not issuing notes less than twenty dollars,) was then tried and lost—*22 to 26.*

An amendment offered by Mr. Preston was also rejected—*22 to 26.*

Mr. Buchanan offered an amendment which he afterwards modified so as to read that in default of presentation by the

holder of the draft, within the time fixed by the Secretary for presentation, then the debt on the draft shall not be extinguished, but the Secretary shall pay the draft in any other mode, or any other place, or at any other time he may think fit. Mr. Buchanan explained the object of his amendment to be to prevent gold and silver from accumulating in the collectors' strong boxes, while the drafts were circulating over the country. The drafts being so much more convenient for remittance from place to place than gold and silver, would, Mr. Buchanan was afraid, circulate instead of the metal.—The amendment was intended to prevent this convenience from being enjoyed, and to make the holder of the bill take his gold or silver out of the Treasury, *nolens volens*, and transmit that, instead of paper, as well as he could. The amendment, so modified, was agreed to.

The bill having been further amended on motion of Mr. Morris and Mr. Strange, was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 25 to 23.

**In the House of Representatives** the principal part of the day was occupied in discussing the report of the committee of elections in the case of Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne of Mississippi. The question was finally taken, and the resolution reported by the committee adopted—*years 118, nays 101.* So it was decided that Mr. Gholson and Mr. Claiborne were duly elected representatives from the state of Mississippi in the 23<sup>rd</sup> Congress, and are entitled to their seats in this house.

Wednesday, October 4.

**In Senate**, the bill restricting to five dollars the fees of the District Attorney on the renewal or extension of custom-house bonds was taken up.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, expressed himself not satisfied with the bill as it now stood. There were, he understood, 4,000 bonds to be renewed in the city of New York alone, and, if this bill passed, it would put into the pockets of a few officers of Government a sum of 20,000 or 30,000 dollars—a sum levied upon the merchants in a case of relief! When the original bond is given by the collector, the fees are only sixty cents; why, then, take out of his hands the renewal of the bond, and charge five dollars? Mr. Clay thought an act of relief to merchants should not be spoilt by enabling some few officers of Government to make large fortunes out of their distresses. To a large importer, the sum perhaps was nothing, but to the greater number of importers the charge was a heavy tax, the whole sum of their bonds not being for more than \$50, and here was a charge of ten per cent. He wished it might be proposed to give the collector the renewal of the bonds, and limit his fees to sixty cents only, the same as is paid on the original bond.

Mr. Clay explained that the whole object of the committee in reporting the bill was to do justice to all parties; the committee had done as well as it could in the absence of sufficient information.

Mr. Buchanan complained of the imperfect state of legislation on the subject of costs in general. Fees varied as much as one, two, and even three hundred per cent, in different States; if they are to be regarded as a species of taxation, this is not a uniformity of taxation. He thought the fees generally in these cases too high.

Mr. Clay did not wish in his remarks to reflect upon the district attorney of N. York, or any other attorney, but he deprecated the principle, and thought the subject open for consideration, and called for redress. He gave notice that when the bill next came up he should move that the collector be charged with the business of the renewal at the same fee (viz. 60 cents) as he receives on giving the original bond.

Mr. Clay explained in reference to the district attorney; that officer had charged, in most cases, less than he was entitled to by law. Mr. W. thought the fees too high, and was willing a change should be made in the law.

The bill was then, by consent, laid upon the table until to-morrow.

The Sub-Treasury bill was read the third time. The Chair having stated the question to be, "Shall the bill pass?"

Mr. Clay of Ala. spoke more than an hour, chiefly against the late Bank of the United States. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Clay alluded to a declaration said to have been made by Mr. Webster, at the period of the excitement caused by the removal of the depositories, that *there were no Sundays in revolutionary times.*

Mr. Webster rose, and expressed his obligation to the member from Alabama for his quotation and adoption of a report, which had been circulated in the newspapers for several years. He then pronounced the whole to be totally without foundation, and said that he had not, at the time alluded to or at any other time, expressed any such sentiment, or any

thing like it; neither did the gentleman who was with him at the time.

Mr. Southard then addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill, and went into a full and close examination of all its particulars.

The question was then put on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative—*years 26, nays 20.*

So the bill was passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

**In the House of Representatives**, the resolution declaring it inexpedient to establish a National Bank was taken up.

Mr. Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, took the floor, to which he was entitled at the close of the last morning hour, not having then finished his remarks. He adverted to the great difficulty of addressing the House in the dejected manner members were obliged to do, on the morning hour only, upon a subject so important as this. It was destructive of every thing like fair discussion, and he wished for a more extended debate than was possible under the arrangement. He moved to refer the resolution under discussion to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Cambreleng hoped that such reference would not be made. The People of this country were expecting a decision upon this question.

Mr. Adams asked the chairman of the committee of ways and means if there had not been referred to that committee several petitions and memorials from various sections of the country, praying for the establishment of a National Bank?

Mr. Cambreleng said that there had been many such memorials. The resolution now before the House had been referred to the committee of ways and means on the 16th instant, we may remain here, discussing what we will not do, until the Christmas of next year. Now, sir, the people who sent us here want to know, not what we will not, but what we will do; and this last, I am afraid, they will know far too soon for their interest.

Mr. Adams then expressed his concurrence in the views of his friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sergeant) who had moved to refer the resolution under consideration to the committee of the whole.

If it is to be debated, that is undoubtedly the proper course for it to take. If the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cambreleng) would be himself of it, this is not a question on which there is not something to be said on both sides. Mr. Adams concluded by saying, however, that he preferred that the discussion should not be continued, at this session, by reason of the entire absence of all necessity that any legislation of the kind should now be had; and he moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. CLARK, of New York, announced with some particularity on the charge adduced by Mr. Adams, that the numerous petitions referred to the committee of ways and means on the subject of the establishment of an United States Bank had not been read in committee.

Mr. Adams said he understood from the ambiguous reply of the gentleman from New York, that the memorials in question had not been read in the committee to which they had been referred.

[After a short pause, and no reply to this suggestion following from the Chairman of the committee of ways and means.]

Mr. ADAMS resumed. What state of facts, he would ask, is here disclosed? Numerous petitions come up to this House, from the People of the United States; by this House referred to the committee of ways and means, and they are to be printed—and it would be strange if some of them had not been read by members of the committee.

Mr. Adams said he understood from the ambiguous reply of the gentleman from New York, that the memorials in question had not been read in committee. There was no reason why they should have been read. Their contents were well known. The country was saturated with them. The contents of them were familiar to the nation "as household words." He hoped the committee of ways and means had not wasted their valuable time in reading them. The people were well enough aware of the trouble already caused to the country by the United States Bank, and did not intend it should again be established. General Jackson had had the good fortune to poison the monster, and—

The SPEAKER here interposed, and observed that the question must not be discussed on its merits.

Mr. CLARK regretted that he should have transgressed the strict rules of order, and would refrain from doing so. He hoped that the motion to refer would not prevail, but that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Sergeant) would be permitted to go on, as he had commenced, and finish his remarks, during the morning hour, and that other gentlemen might have the same opportunity of going on with the discussion.

Mr. ROBERTSON, of Va., said that the chairman of the committee of ways and means had brought forward one of the most important questions that could possibly have been submitted to the consideration of Congress.

Nine days were yet left of the session, and it was proposed to confine the debate on that question to a single hour in the morning of each of those days. Now, did the gentleman (Mr. Cambreleng) intend that it should be debated, or that a vote should be taken on it without debate? If the former, then he hoped that gentleman would comply with the motion of Mr. Sergeant to refer it to the committee of the whole, or consent to lay it on the table, or to postpone it until the next session of Congress.

Mr. WISE concurred with his colleague, (Mr. Robertson.) What, asked he, were we called here to do? To consider and digest some plan for ordering a system of finance for the country. There were three conflicting plans before the country and the House for this purpose, proceeding from three distinct parties.

The first was that of the Administration, to establish a sub-Treasury system; and this measure is brought forward in positive terms, and is referred to the committee of the whole for consideration.

The other branch of the Administration party, (called the Conservatives,) had also presented their scheme, by the hands of one of their number, (Mr. J. Garland,) his colleague. This, too, was presented in a positive form, and had also been referred to the committee of the whole.

And now, Mr. Wise would ask, why, in like manner, the system of the third party there, not by any means the most inconsiderable in point either of numbers or intelligence, (larger in fact than either of the others, taken severally,) why their plan alone was brought forward by its opponents in a negative shape, and reported against as "inexpedient?" Not only now, but forever "inexpedient?" Why, he would ask, was that plan alone confined to the morning hour? Why were not all the plans taken together, reported together, or discussed together in the committee of the whole, as presenting each a part of the grand question upon finance, now before the country? The friends of a National Bank were waiting for "the moving of the waters;" they were not ready to bring forward their plan in a positive form; they had no notion of some

time, and the members of the committee of the whole knew, with a practical administration mouth, that was the case.

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ing up for the purpose of being knocked down.

Mr. Bynum rose to address the House, when

Mr. Cambreleng moved for the orders of the day, which were taken up, the House resolving itself into committee of the whole, (Mr. Connor in the chair.)

The bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes was then taken up, the amendment of Mr. Rhett of S. C. to the bill, as reported by the committee of ways and means, being under consideration.

Mr. Biddle spoke at length against the bill, and was followed by

Mr. Robertson on the same side.

In the evening session the bill authorizing the issue of treasury notes was taken up and considered. The debate was continued for some time, and several amendments were offered, and rejected. The amendment offered by Mr. Cambreleng was modified, and finally agreed to; and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Thursday, October 5.

The Senate, after the presentation of petitions and memorials, adjourned till Monday.

The House of Representatives took up the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the consideration of the resolution from the committee of ways and means declaring it to be inexpedient to charter a National Bank. The question was on Mr. Sergeant's motion to refer the resolution to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Mr. Bynum addressed the house with earnestness in support of the resolution, and against the committee.

After which the previous question was moved, and carried by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The main question was then put and carried—yeas 123, nays 91.

So the House resolved that it is inexpedient to charter a National Bank.

On this question the members from the state voted as follows:

For—Messrs. Bynum, Connor, Hawkins, McKay, and Montgomery.

Against—Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Rencher, A. H. Shepard, C. Shepard, Stanly, and Williams.

The Sub-Treasury bill was twice read, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The bill authorizing the emission of Treasury Notes was taken up, the question being on agreeing with the amendment reported last night by the committee of the whole; and a debate was commenced which consumed the remainder of the sitting. An amendment offered by Mr. Rhett was rejected. Mr. Underwood offered an amendment, which was under consideration when the house adjourned.

Friday, October 6.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wise's resolution relative to the Florida War was taken up. Mr. Loomis resumed his remarks, and concluded by moving to strike out that portion of the resolution giving to the committee power to send for persons and papers. This being pronounced to be out of order, Mr. Glascock modified his amendment so as to except from liability to summons as witnesses before the proposed committee such persons as are so engaged in the public service as that they cannot conveniently attend.

Mr. Wise hoped that as the session was now to close in about eight days, that gentleman would soon consent to incorporate in his amendment the power to sit during the recess.

Mr. W. went at some length into the exposure of the indisposition of the majority in the House in relation to the proposed investigation. He saw very plainly that the same state of things existed now as ever before. The leopard would soon change his spots (said Mr. W.) as this House will change its determination to do nothing towards exposing the corruption of this Government.

To show, by a fact indisputably proved, that frauds and corruption have attended the Florida War, Mr. W. produced and read several letters.

Mr. W. afterwards adverted to the proposition to strike from the resolution the power to send for persons and papers, and said, he would tell gentlemen that without this power, it would be impossible to bring to light the frauds and corruptions of this Government. Even with such a power, it would be almost impossible. He alluded to what he had himself seen in investigating committee rooms, and to the fact that there were witnesses in this city who could have been adduced in proof of the misconduct of officers of the Government, had it not been actually dangerous to them to summon them. Their bread depended on their silence. Individuals who, he well knew, could have testified in these matters, had come to him, at his lodgings, and with tears in their eyes, begged him not to summon them. The proscription practised in the Government, as now administered, hermetically sealed the mouths of witnesses. And yet it is now said that it is dangerous to give a committee of this House power to send for persons and papers! Oh! most kind, indulgent, he would not say servile, representatives of the People!

Mr. Glascock was very sorry to be obliged again to address the House upon this subject; but he felt compelled to do so, after what had this morning fallen from gentlemen.

Mr. G. commented with severity upon Mr. Wise's having read certain letters, in relation to alleged misconduct in the administration of certain public affairs. This Mr. Glascock denounced as an attempt to prejudice the case.

Mr. Wise said this was changing the old ground of the party in power; "specific charges" were the very things formerly demanded. Now here are such charges.

Mr. Glascock made some farther remarks in reply, and went into a labored eulogy upon the late President, particularly alluding, in high terms of approbation, to the veto upon the bill to recharter the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Cambreleng here demanded the orders of the day.

Mr. Adams asked the gentleman to postpone that call for the present, initiating a wish to speak on the resolution before the House. [Cries of "go on, go on!" from all quarters.] Mr. Cambreleng refused to withdraw the call; but the House did not sustain him, and Mr. Adams resumed the floor.

After Mr. Adams had concluded, the Treasury Note bill was taken up, and the debate upon it continued until the hour agreed upon for the recess.



HILLSBOROUGH JOURNAL  
Friday, October 13.

CAUTION!—The Notes of the old State Bank of North Carolina, and of the old Newbern Bank, will not be redeemed after the 1st day of November next, and will consequently be utterly worthless after that day. They are now paid at the counters of all the Banks.

It will be seen, on reference to our Congressional summary, that the bill postponing, until the 1st of January 1839, the payment to the states of the fourth instalment due under the distribution act, has passed both houses.

The Sub-Treasury bill, which had passed the Senate, was still before the House.

A joint resolution to adjourn on Monday next, the 16th inst., has been adopted by both houses.

Maryland.—The recent elections in Maryland for members of the House of Delegates, have resulted in the choice of 51 Whigs and 35 Van Buren men.

Mr. Dallas, the Ambassador from the United States of America to the Court of Russia, had an audience of the Emperor Nicholas on the 6th of August, at which he delivered his letters of credence. His excellency was afterwards presented to the Empress, who received Mrs. Dallas and her daughters.

A Murderer arrested.—Some six months ago, an individual came to this place and settled in an unoccupied house in the outskirts of the city, whose general appearance and habits were such as to excite suspicion as to his real character. He seemed a perfect stranger, having no acquaintances, nor any regular business or occupation; and although regarded as a person whom it was proper to watch, yet nothing transpired to implicate him in any criminal transaction. Last week, however, being the term of our Superior Court, several gentlemen from Anson county were here in attendance, as witnesses, and in passing along the street, they came across this individual, whom they immediately recognised as Thomas C. Ellerbe, formerly of Anson County and a fugitive from justice. The fact being made known, he was immediately arrested by Constable Murray, and carried for examination before Thomas Cobb and John J. Christopher, esqrs. when the following facts were elicited:

The prisoner was fully identified as the individual who, about the year 1824, committed a murder on the body of a wagoner near Cheraw, S. C. and immediately absconded before process could be served on him. Since then, nothing certain has been known of him until the present time during the past year, when a paragraph appeared in the newspapers giving an account of the murder of William Ellerbe, by his father Thomas Ellerbe, in West Florida. From the fact that the prisoner was supposed to have gone towards Florida, and from the further fact, that he had, when he went off, a son named William, the inference seemed clear to the witnesses that the murderer was the identical Thomas C. Ellerbe, now in custody. And so thought the Court, for it ordered him to prison, to await further developments.

Raleigh Register.

Meteors.—No less than three of these brilliant phenomena have been observed in the short space of eight days. On Sunday morning the 24th ult., about 3 o'clock, one of extraordinary brilliancy was seen. On the same day, at about two o'clock, in the afternoon, with a

bright sun-shining, another was seen in the middle counties of this state, at distances of perhaps 100 miles apart, accompanied by three distinct explosions, and leaving a puff of smoke behind it. And again on Sunday evening last, about 8 o'clock, the heavens and the earth were illuminated with another.

Fayetteville Observer.

A letter to the Editors, from New Orleans, under date of September 21, 1839; M. Labranche, Charge d'Affaires of the U. States to Texas, leaves here for that Government in the revenue cutter tomorrow.

Nat. Intel.

From the Savannah Georgian.

From Florida.—The schooner Oscar, Capt. Buckingham, arrived here yesterday morning, from St. Augustine.

The following is the only intelligence we have received from the Seat of War:

Extract from a letter, dated St. Augustine, September 27.

Gen. Hernandez, with about 240 men, have just returned from Tomoka; they brought in Philip's son, Wild Cat, and three other Mickasukie Chiefs, under a flag of truce, to confer with Philip as to their future proceedings. It is thought Philip will command his son to bring in as many of his people as he can get. While Gen. H. was out there took 9 negroes, the property of Col. Depyster, and brought them in.

Herald Office, St. Augustine, October 1.

Latest from Fort King.—An express arrived in this city last evening from Fort King, by which we learn that all the Indians who had assembled in that neighborhood some time since, had suddenly disappeared. They were in number about 300. We have heard no cause assigned for this movement on their part.

We also learn that two Expresses were due at Fort King from Tampa Bay, and fears were entertained that they had been cut off.

Salutary Law.—The Legislature of the State of Alabama, at its session in June last, passed an Act, that any person who shall, on a sudden encounter, stab or cut another, with a bowie knife or Arkansas Toothpick, or any similar knife, so that he die, shall be adjudged guilty of murder, with malice aforesaid. And for every such weapon sold, given or otherwise disposed of within the State, the person selling, &c. shall pay a tax of one hundred dollars—and if he fail to give in the same in his list of taxable property, shall be adjudged guilty of perjury.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina.—As some of our readers may be in the same predicament we were in but lately ourselves, to account for the name of the Hon. R. B. Rhett, among the list of members of Congress from South Carolina, we will state for their information, that it is the present cognomen of the gentleman hitherto well known as Robert Barnwell Smith, esq. We learn moreover, that the name of Rhett has been assumed by Mr. Smith, with permission of the court of Equity, for the purpose of reviving an ancient and honorable name which had become exonerated, and of inheriting a legacy, to the possession of which the assumption of the name was made obligatory.

Columbia Times.

Office of the Republican, St. Louis, Sept. 15. 3

A Most Noble Answer.—We learn by a gentleman just from the Indian country, that the negotiation with the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians to go to Florida has entirely failed. Our informant states that when the proposition was made, a chief rose and replied—"Tell our great Father at Washington, we are sorry to hear that he is waging with the Red men of the south. Tell him we, too, are engaged in a war of our own with the Sioux. They are killing our warriors and Braves, and leaving our children helpless and defenseless; our lodges are unsafe, and our hunting grounds are filled with the cowardly dogs. If our great Father at Washington will send us one hundred of his men, and help us to drive the Sioux from our hunting grounds and to pursue them until they beg for their lives like women, we will pay our Father for his men as much as they deserve; and as soon as the Sioux are conquered, we will go and help our Father in his war with the Red men of the South. If our Father cannot help us to do this, we cannot help him." The officer in charge of this service, not having the authority to enter into a treaty of offensive and defensive, was, from the terms, compelled to forego any further negotiation.

The yellow fever has made its appearance at Natchez, and it is stated that from 10 to 15 deaths occur daily.

Four buildings were destroyed by fire at Natchez, on the 14th ult. Loss estimated at 60,000 dollars.

Obnoxiousness of a Northern Constitution to Yellow Fever.—Of 350 emigrants arrived at N. Orleans direct from France, nearly one half, it is said, perished by yellow fever a few days after.

Besides the new sloop of war being built at Boston, there is one also on the stocks at New York. The former is to be called *Cyane*, the latter the *Levant*, after the two vessels gallantly captured by Commodore Charles Stewart in 'Old Ironsides,' during the last war with Great Britain.

Edinburgh, during the last war with Great Britain.

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### What is Christian Philosophy.

#### DREAMERS.

Another dreamer, with a hoary head lying down to rest, not on soft pillows, but on bags of gold. It is the miser; he dreams that the pale spectre of haggard poverty is pursuing hard after him; a cold sweat bedews his emaciated cheeks, and his teeth shake; but he is cheered again by dreams of bargains, usurious contracts, of joining house to house, and laying field to field; of saving all he gains, of taking advantage of the wants of one, and the ignorance of another, to fill his enormous chest. And lo! it is now full. Is he happy? and does he use it? Does he enjoy it, for the purpose it was designed? Does he think of God the giver of all good things? Does he distribute it to the poor? No; his joy consists in telling it o'er and o'er, weighing it with shaking hands, and viewing it with a dim spectacled eye, which can scarcely distinguish a counterfeit coin. At some future period, when he shall have completed a certain sum, he dreams that he shall build, plant, do good, and be whatever a man ought to be. But the sleep of death comes on before the dream of life is over, and he is gone. And lo! his heir thrusts him into the ground, with a face of affected grief, that can hardly hide his real joy. Down sinks the dreaming doard, into the bosom of that earth to which his mind was prone; his very name rots with the emaciated body; and his spirit, all poor, naked, and beggarly, moans and bewails that he laid up no treasure in heaven; that, in his earthly visions, he never thought of his soul; never felt a desire for the riches of grace.

And now behold his heir. Possessed of wealth which he never knew the toil of earning, he becomes a man of pleasure; and he also dreameth a dream. The banquet is prepared. The wine giveth its color in the cup. The gaming-table is before him. Noise and riot drive away thought and care. The singing men and the singing women enter. Money is lavished on horses, dogs, sharpers, buffoons; and no debts regarded but those of false honor. His heart dances to the melody of the harp and the viol; he pampers every bodily sense, till pleasure itself is converted into pain or insensibility. He dreams on, and soon sees phantoms of pleasure, the ghosts of departed joys, dancing in mockery, before his eyes. His powers of perception decay, his youth and health are departed, and he droops like a hyacinth, broken down by a hasty shower, before it has expanded its beauty. Down he sinks to the earth, into an untimely grave, and mourns; as he retires from the shadowy scene, that a greediness of pleasure surfeited his senses, and robed him, not only of longer life, but of real enjoyment during its continuance. What preparation did he make to relish the pleasures which flow at God's right hand; the pleasures of reason, the sweets of benevolence, all-pure, all-spiritual, as exquisite in the enjoyment as exalted and durable in their nature? Alas! none. He had neither time nor inclination. His soul slept, while his body waked with a fever; the fine sensibilities of the spiritual nature were enveloped in slumber, while his bodily senses were unnaturally jaded, and prematurely worn out by constant vigilance and activity. He drank the cup of pleasure to the dregs, and the dregs were to his palate wormwood, and to his vitals poison.

#### THE LOSS OF HONOR.

We learn from Laing's Residence in Norway, that the punishment of death was abolished in that country about the latter end of the last century. But the punishment, which is the most effective, and which affords conclusive proof of the high tone of thought and feeling pervading a whole people, forming one of the most distinguishing characteristics of that country, is that of Loss of Honor. This from the earliest times was a specified effective punishment in the criminal law of Norway, standing next in degree to the loss of life. The loss of honor is not regarded by this people as an unmeaning and trifling punishment, as it would be regarded by the poor and ignorant classes of society, among almost every other nation; but it is viewed with dread, as a terrible visitation. Many offices and trusts, as committees for various purposes, volunteers, arbitrators, or juremyns, to say nothing of more dignified situations, devolve on the people under the superintendence of the legal authorities. The exclusion from these affairs and functions, which, of course, the legal sentence of the loss of honor produces, is a punishment so severely felt, that there are instances of culprits, after that portion of punishment consisting in slavery for a certain period, had been completed, returning to their chains, committing on purpose some petty offence, rather than live as outcasts, under the sentence of dishonor, among their former friends. *Boston Journal.*

From the Liverpool Mercury.

The St. Kilda Man.—At a meeting held a short time ago in reference to the establishment of schools in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, Dr. M'Leod (late of Campsie, now of Glasgow) related the following anecdote:—“A Highlander,” observed the rev. doctor, “can give and take a joke like his neighbours on most subjects, but there is one subject on which he will not joke: I mean his religion.

Here he is reserved; and this has led some who visit him from the land of strangers to suppose that they in fact have no religion. To know them you must be a Highlander. A friend of mine happened to be in a boat, by which a poor simple-hearted man from St. Kilda was advancing, for the first time in his life, from his native rocks to visit the world and as he advanced towards the Island of Mull, a world in itself in the estimation of the poor St. Kilda man, the boatman commenced telling him the wonders he was soon to see. They asked him about St. Kilda, they questioned him regarding the peculiarities of that wonderful place, and called him not a little on his ignorance of all these magnificenthings which were to be seen in Mull. He parried them off with great coolness and good humour, till at length a person in the boat asked him if he ever heard any thing about God in St. Kilda. Immediately he became grave and collected. ‘To what land do you belong?’ said he; ‘describe it to me.’ ‘I,’ said the other, ‘come from a place very different from barren rock: I come from the land of flood and field, and the land of wheat and barley, where nature spreads her bounty in abundance before us.’ ‘Is that,’ said the St. Kilda man, ‘the kind of land you come from? Ah then you may forget God, but a St. Kilda man never can.’ Elevated on his rock, suspended over a precipice, tossed on the wild ocean, he never can forget his God—he hangs continually on his arm!” All were silent in the boat, and not a word more was asked him regarding his religion.”

#### List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of October, 1837, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A	L
Walker Anderson & Co	Mrs. Sarah Laws
Capt. Jos. Armstrong	M
B	Andrew Murdoch
Micajah J. Bunch	Saunders McNett
John Bane	N
Rev. Wm. P. Bidle, 2	Mrs. Nelly Neal
David Barber	O
Samuel Baldwin	Mrs. M. E. O'Daniel
C	P
Abraham Crabtree	Allen Pollock
Thomas Cate	Lofton K. Pratt
Alvis Crawford	William W. Raney
Stanford Cheek	A. Haywood Ray
Sarah Cain	John Riley
Reuben Carden	John Redding
Lazarus Cate	Washington Rhodes
D	S
John Duggs	Sheriff of Orange county
John M. Daniel	James Squires
Robert Dorris	John W. Southall
E	Sandy Stain
William A. Edmundson	John Scott
F	T
Robert Green	William Wilkerson
James Gates	John L. Woods
Carter Garrison or Wm. J. Garrison	Henry Y. Webb
G	J. A. White & Co
A. F. Hughes	Mrs. Wm. Wilson or Green
Archibald W. Horner	Joshua Horne
Rev. James D. Hall	J. John T. Johnston
Mary or Kenneas Harri	Miss. Mary Jenkins
is	Mrs. Clary Johnston

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

October 5 20—

THOSE in arrears for postage will please call and pay their respective accounts

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

October 6 25

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

September 28 89

#### Mail Arrangements.

LET Letters to go by either of the Stages, should be lodged in the Post Office half an hour before sun down on mail days

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

September 28 89

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.